

# RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Sagamore Hill National Historic Site

1992



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10/1/92

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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION	PAGE
I. INTRODUCTION. . . . .	1-4
II. PRESENT RESOURCE STATUS . . . . .	5
A. Natural Resource Baseline Information. . . . .	5
1. Vegetation. . . . .	5
2. Animal Species. . . . .	6
3. Aquatic Resources . . . . .	7
4. Air Resources . . . . .	8
5. Geologic Resources. . . . .	9
6. Aesthetic Resources . . . . .	10
B. Natural Resources. . . . .	11
1. Vegetation. . . . .	11
2. Animal Species. . . . .	12
3. Aquatic Resources . . . . .	13
4. Air Resources . . . . .	14
5. Geologic Resources. . . . .	15
6. Aesthetic Resources . . . . .	16
C. Cultural Resources Baseline Information. . . . .	17
1. Planning Documents. . . . .	17
2. Inventories, Lists, Catalogs, Registers . . . . .	17
3. Basic Cultural Resource Documents . . . . .	17
4. Special Resource Studies and Plans. . . . .	17
D. Cultural Resources . . . . .	18
1. Sites . . . . .	18
2. Structures. . . . .	19
3. Museum Collections. . . . .	20
4. Cultural Landscapes . . . . .	21
5. Ethnographic Resources. . . . .	22
E. Cultural Context/Theme . . . . .	23

10/1/92

Date:

10/1/92

Date:

Date:

III. NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROGRAM. . . . .	
A. Overview of Current Programs and Needs . . . . .	24
B. List of Project Statements . . . . .	25
C. Project Statements . . . . .	26-37
IV. CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM. . . . .	
A. Overview of Current Programs and Needs . . . . .	38-39
B. List of Project Statements . . . . .	40
C. Project Statements . . . . .	41-67
V. CURRENT FISCAL YEAR PERSONNEL AND FUNDING COMMITMENTS . . . . .	
Table 1: Resource Personnel. . . . .	68
Table 2: Resource Funding Levels . . . . .	69-70
VI. RESOURCE PROGRAMMING SHEETS . . . . .	
Programming Sheet #1: Funded Activities. . . . .	71-72
Programming Sheet #2: Unfunded Activities. . . . .	73-74
APPENDICES. . . . .	
A. Cultural Resources Documentation Checklist . . . . .	75-76
B. Park Cultural Resources Status Summary Sheets. . . . .	77-80
C. List of Related Action Plans . . . . .	81
D. Annual Project Status and Accomplishment Report. . . . .	82
E. Bibliography . . . . .	83-87

## I. INTRODUCTION

Sagamore Hill National Historic Site was formerly the home of Theodore Roosevelt, the 26th President of the United States. Its acquisition by the National Park Service was authorized by Public Law 87-575, an Act of Congress approved on July 25, 1962. This law gave the Secretary of the Interior permission "to preserve in public ownership historically significant properties associated with the life of Theodore Roosevelt". Sagamore Hill was established as a National Historic Site on July 9, 1963, with the mandate "to preserve and interpret the spirit and image of Theodore Roosevelt".

Sagamore Hill NHS (SAHI) is located in Oyster Bay, New York on the North Shore of Long Island. It is situated on the Cove Neck peninsula and fronts on the west shore of Cold Spring Harbor. The cultural and natural resources of Sagamore Hill NHS provide a unique setting in which to interpret the life of Theodore Roosevelt. The cultural resources include the Theodore Roosevelt Home (TRH) and its furnishings, photographic and archival collections, the Old Orchard Museum (OOM) and its exhibits, and the outbuildings, gardens, and grounds. Together, they present a picture of daily life at Sagamore Hill--the family relationships, the children's games and activities, guests in the house, and the "strenuous life" followed by Theodore Roosevelt. These resources document the political life and activities of President Roosevelt. Additionally, they provide an opportunity to examine upper-class life in the late 19th-early 20th century, including the operation of a country estate and the relations between family and servants. The time period for the site's interpretation is 1858-1919, with a focus on the 1901-1909 years when Sagamore Hill was the "Summer White House".

SAHI contains 90-acres of property and an abundance of natural resources. About 48-acres are in a natural state, and include open fields and woodlands, two glacial ponds, a marsh, and a five-acre beach on Cold Spring Harbor. The largest block of natural space is a 32-acre plot which was designated a Natural Environmental Study Area (NESA) in 1968. The NESA area contains a trail which links the woodlands, marsh, and beach areas. The natural spaces at Sagamore Hill NHS are home to a variety of small animals, birds, and plants. These resources provide the site with the opportunity to develop environmental education programs to complement its historical interpretation.

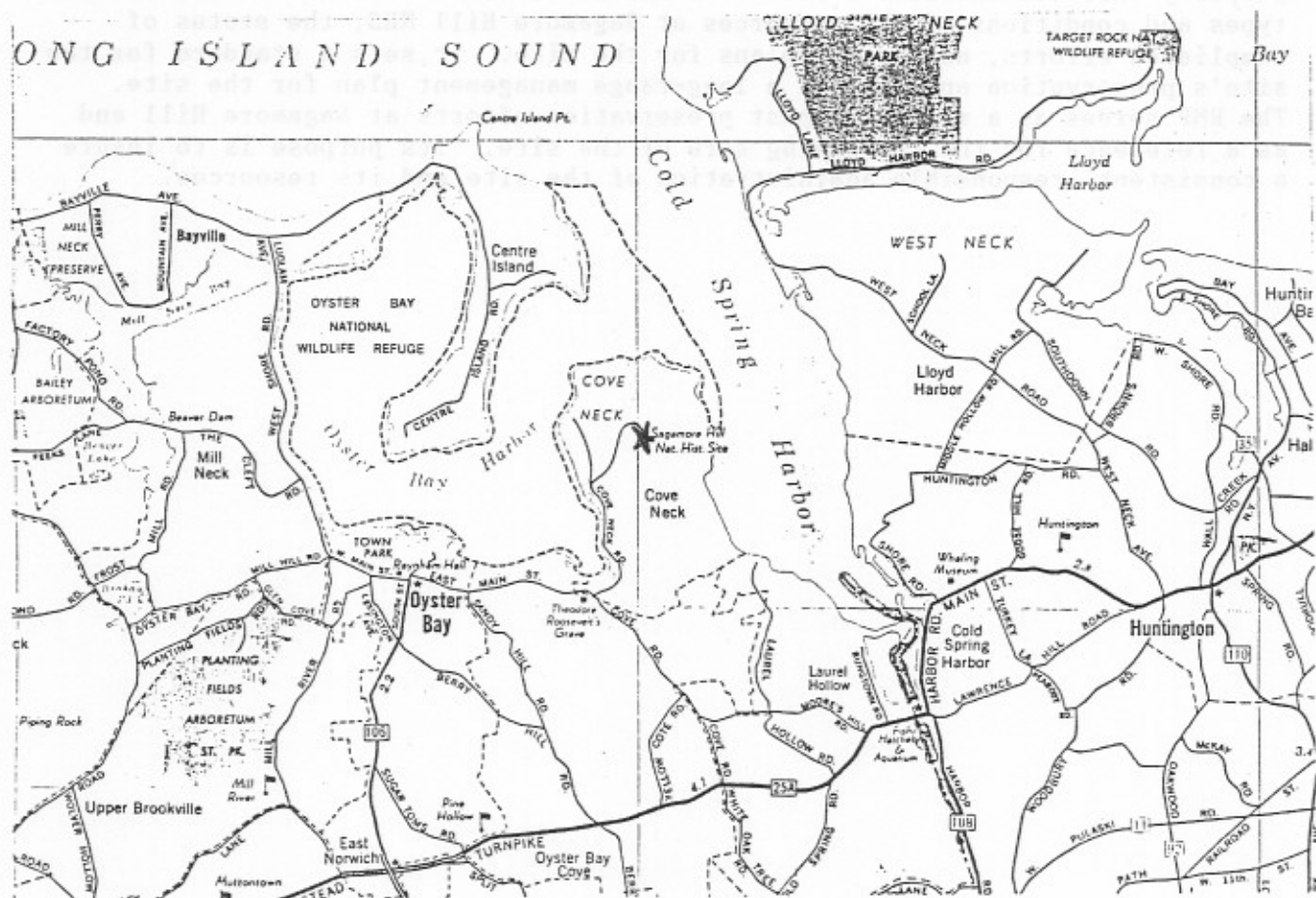
SAHI is administered in accordance with National Park Service regulations and the guidelines laid out in the site's planning documents. All park activities are based on the "Master Plan for Preservation and Use of Sagamore Hill National Historic Site" (1963), which describes the site's purpose and defines its mission. Cultural resources are managed according to the directives laid out in NPS-28 and the Museum Handbook, Parts I & II, and the natural resources in accordance with NPS-77. The Statement for Interpretation (1990) explains the site's interpretative programs. Volume I of the Historic Furnishings Report (1990) documents the history of the Theodore Roosevelt Home appearance and Volume II (1991) details the revised installation plan. The purpose of these documents is to preserve the cultural and natural resources, to protect the historical integrity, and to maintain the facilities of Sagamore Hill National Historic Site.

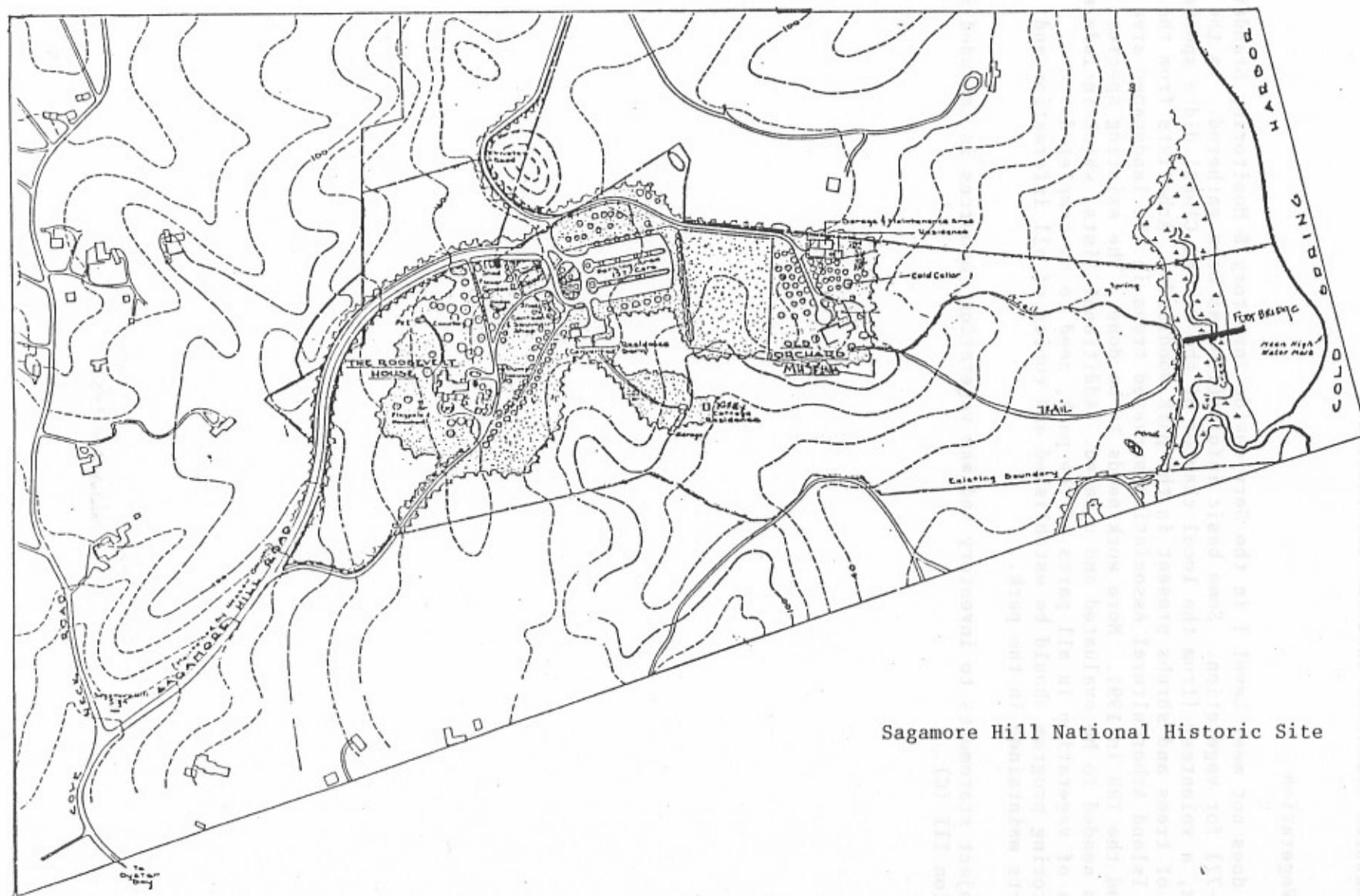
The main objective of the SAHI management is to protect and preserve the Theodore Roosevelt Home (TRH). Over the last three years, the park has installed a state-of-the-art security monitoring system and security lighting. The installation of the new furnishing plan in 1992-93 will restore the historic appearance of the TRH and strengthen the interpretive program. In 1993, the park plans to convert the concessions building into a visitors' center and to move the interpretive office and fee operations out of the TRH. The park is currently pursuing projects to upgrade the climate control system, rehab the windows, and install ultra-violet filters at the TRH. SAHI will use the recommendations of the cultural landscape study, due in 1993, to restore the historic setting of the TRH and to develop a maintenance plan for the grounds.

Other important objectives are to develop basic information about SAHI's natural resources and to institute a program to manage and protect these resources. SAHI is working to expand the interpretation of the natural resources. The park management would like to organize an environmental education program which will compliment the Nassua County science curriculum. This program will be coordinated with the bird walks and outreach programs offered by the Theodore Roosevelt Bird Sanctuary. The park is working with local institutions such as Old Westbury Garden to develop cooperative tours and outreach programs.

The Resource Management Plan (RMP) details the efforts of the staff at SAHI to insure compliance with the requirements of the governing documents and to properly care for the site's resources and facilities. The RMP discusses the types and conditions of the resources at Sagamore Hill NHS, the status of compliance efforts, and future plans for the site. It sets a standard for the site's preservation and acts as a long-range management plan for the site. The RMP serves as a record of past preservation efforts at Sagamore Hill and as a reference for the continuing care of the site. Its purpose is to insure a consistent, responsible administration of the site and its resources.







Sagamore Hill National Historic Site

## II. PRESENT RESOURCE STATUS

### A. Natural Resources Baseline Information

#### 1. Vegetation

SAHI does not meet Level I in the Servicewide Inventory & Monitoring Standards (NPS-77) for vegetation. Some basic information has been gathered. In the 1980s, a volunteer (from the local chapter of the Sierra Club?) did a species list of trees and shrubs present in the park woodlands. Arborists from the Long Island Arboricultural Association surveyed trees in the landscaped area around the TRH in 1991. More work needs to be done. The existing species lists needed to be evaluated and updated. Additional lists, which include all types of vegetation in all parts of the park, need to be completed. A monitoring program should be established and copies of all information and reports maintained in the park.

A project statement to inventory and map vegetation resources is included in Section III (C).



## II. PRESENT RESOURCE STATUS, continued

### A. Natural Resources Baseline Information, continued

#### 2. Animal Species

SAHI does not meet Level I in the Servicewide Inventory & Monitoring Standards (NPS-77) for animal species. Information about populations in the park has been collected by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the Theodore Roosevelt Bird Sanctuary. The Oyster Bay Wildlife Refuge, a unit of the USFW, includes SAHI's beach and wetland areas. The TR Bird Sanctuary (a branch of the National Audubon Society) conducts a monthly census of water birds in the refuge for USFW; and maintains a master list of birds sighted in the refuge since 1981. USFWS is presently conducting a census of Clapper Rail and a study of Diamond-backed Terrapins nesting in the refuge.

More work needs to be done. An inventory of all species living within the park needs to be done. Habitat maps for all species need to be completed. Copies of appropriate census information, species lists, and related studies need to be obtained, kept in the park library, and updated as necessary.

Project statements to inventory and map animal species and invertebrate populations are included in Section III (C).

## II. PRESENT RESOURCE STATUS, continued

### A. Natural Resources Baseline Information, continued

#### 3. Aquatic Resources

SAHI does not meet Level I in the Servicewide Inventory & Monitoring Standards (NPS-77) for aquatic resources. Information on the status of salt water resources is available through the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). USFWS maintains a regular monitoring program of the waters in the Oyster Bay Wildlife Refuge, and one of the testing stations is located directly off the SAHI beach front. USFWS takes readings of water salinity, temperature, oxygen levels, and turbidity once a month. Every three months, they test water parameters, including hardness, ph levels, and alkalinity. For the last three years, USFW has studied contaminants in the surface water and sediment in the refuge; and maintains records of the levels of heavy metals, pesticides, and other contaminants. SAHI does conduct bi-weekly monitoring of the wells and drinking water (underground resources). Data provided through the bi-weekly monitoring of water quality and chemical analysis of the wells and drinking water is archived in park records.

SAHI does not have the funding or specialized personnel necessary to support an on-going aquatic monitoring program. The NAR Science Office should evaluate the information maintained by the Fish and Wildlife Service and determine if addition studies need to be undertaken. The Science Office should develop and implement any needed studies.

## II. PRESENT RESOURCE STATUS, continued

### A. Natural Resources Baseline Information, continued

#### 4. Air Resources

SAHI does not meet Level I in the Servicewide Inventory & Monitoring Standards (NPS-77) for air resources. The park cannot support a continuous air monitoring station on site. Historical data on air quality, precipitation, temperature, and natural events is available at the local Weather Bureau. Daily records of temperature, humidity, and weather conditions are kept on site and archived in park records.

SAHI does not have the funding or specialized personnel necessary to support an on-going air monitoring program. The NAR Science Office should evaluate the information maintained by the local Weather Bureau and determine if additional studies need to be undertaken. The Science Office should develop and implement any needed studies.

## II. PRESENT RESOURCE STATUS, continued

### A. Natural Resources Baseline Information, continued

#### 5. Geologic Resources

SAHI does not meet Level I in the Servicewide Inventory & Monitoring Standards (NPS-77) for geologic resources. Historic topographic maps of Sagamore Hill are available. No surveys or studies of the resource have been undertaken. No recent topographic maps, geologic maps or aerial photos of the site have been done.

SAHI does not have the funding or specialized personnel necessary to conduct geologic resources or maintain a monitoring program. The NAR Science Office should evaluate the resources and determine if additional studies need to be undertaken. The Science Office should develop and implement any needed studies.

## II. PRESENT RESOURCE STATUS, continued

### A. Natural Resources Baseline Information, continued

#### 6. Aesthetic Resources

SAHI meets Level I in the Servicewide Inventory & Monitoring Standards (NPS-77) for aesthetic resources. Information and evidence of the historic appearance of Sagamore Hill and its surroundings are preserved in the collections of historic photographs and in the diaries and writings of the Roosevelt family. Changes in the landscape and scenic vistas caused by the growth of vegetation at Sagamore Hill and surrounding properties and the encroachment of suburbia are recorded in photographs, documents, and park records.



## II. PRESENT RESOURCE STATUS, continued

### B. Natural Resources

#### 1. Vegetation

The 90 acres at SAHI contain a variety of plants and trees. These include both native species and non-native species planted by the Roosevelt family, the Theodore Roosevelt Association, and the NPS. Trees on the site include an American elm, oaks, silver and sugar maples, beeches, birch, dogwoods, tulip poplars, magnolias, ginkos, American sycamores, several species of chestnuts, black walnuts, honey locusts, sassafras, and several species of pine trees. Fruit trees on the site include apple, pear, and peach trees, as well as flowering crabapples and Japanese cherry trees. In 1991, arborists from the Long Island Arboricultural Society surveyed the trees around the TRH. Eight trees were identified as hazardous and were removed.

There are three flower gardens on the site, with a variety of flowering plants and shrubs. Cultivated plants include lilacs, wisteria, forsythia, peonies, honeysuckle, ivy, daylilies, roses, and azaleas. Several of these species, particularly the wisteria and roses, have been growing unchecked. They have invaded the wood and fields, and are overrunning many of the native species found in these areas. The overgrowth is a problem, because it is a habitat for Lyme disease carrying ticks and is a potential fire threat. The park would like to institute an annual program to cutback the undergrowth and restrict the incursions of the non-native plants.

Poison ivy grows abundantly all over the park. There are several species of grasses in the salt marsh and several types of kelp and seaweed along the beach front. Two endangered species have been identified on the Cove Neck peninsula -- Mountain Mint and Mitchell's Sedge, a freshwater plant that looks like tall grass. It is possible that these plants are present at SAHI.

## II. PRESENT RESOURCE STATUS, continued

### B. Natural Resources, continued

#### 2. Animal Species

The animal population at SAHI is made up mainly of small animals and rodents. Rabbits, squirrels, chipmunks, and mice are common on the site. There is a thriving raccoon population. Opossums and skunks are present, but not usually seen. At least one fox is seen in the park on a regular basis.

The bird population is more varied. The small bird population includes robins, sparrows, swallows, wrens, cardinals, finches, flickers, chickadees, nuthatches, juncos, mourning doves, bluejays, thrushes, mockingbirds, catbirds, grackles, starlings, and more. At least one pair of pheasants are nesting on site. There is a large, noisy crow population. According to the TR Bird Sanctuary, great horned owls and screech owls are nesting in the NESA area. Hawks are common in the area, but don't appear to be nesting in the park. A neighbor has built osprey platforms on the beach adjacent to the SAHI beach front, but they are presently unoccupied. Many species of ducks and gulls frequent the beach. Great blue herons and egrets are commonly seen in the salt marsh and beach areas. At least one pair of egrets is nesting in the salt marsh.

The presence of deer ticks has been documented, but to date there is no evidence of Lyme Disease in the park. Information on detection and prevention has been made available to park employees and visitors:

Garden, black, and corn snakes are common, as are toads and frogs. Eastern box turtles and snapping turtles are living the area around the old Hog Pond. According to the Fish and Wildlife Service, the beachfront is a nesting ground for Diamondback Terrapins. Salamanders are common in the early spring around the three ponds. There are several species of endangered turtles and salamanders on Long Island. SAHI's populations should be evaluated for the presence of any endangered species.

## II. PRESENT RESOURCE STATUS, continued

### B. Natural Resources, continued

#### 3. Aquatic Resources

SAHI is situated on the Cove Neck peninsula between Oyster Bay and Cold Spring Harbor. Both of the bay and the harbor are popular with local residents who boat and fish in the waters. Striped bass, flounder, fluke, blue fish, and Atlantic mackerel are some of the fish taken in these waters. Sand sharks and blue sharks have been sighted in Long Island Sound, which borders the harbor and the bay.

The SAHI's 900' beach faces east and fronts on Cold Spring Harbor. The beach is separated from the NESA woods by a salt marsh and small creek ("Eel Creek"), and is accessed via a 60' wooden foot bridge. The beach is inhabited by fiddler crabs, several species of clams and oysters, and other aquatic life. Horseshoe crabs are frequently found along the beach. Gulls, herons, ducks, and other shore birds feed and nest in this area. Grasses, vines, and marsh plants grow on the beach and in the neighboring salt marsh. Tests should be done in the salt marsh and Eel Creek to determine whether there has been any toxic runoff from construction projects on adjacent property.

In addition to the salt water resources, SAHI's aquatic resources include freshwater glacial ponds, and three wells fed by an underground water source. These wells are the source of potable water for site residents and visitors. Although the drinking water is considered safe, there have been problems with the supply. All of the wells are tested monthly for quality and chemical analysis. In 1989, tests revealed that one of the wells was contaminated with high levels of trichloroethane. The well was voluntarily removed from service and water from another well was diverted to supply water to two structures. The source and extent of the contamination was not properly documented. Possible sources of contamination include leaking underground fuel storage tanks, a toxic waste storage pit, or a history of cleaning solvent dumping.

Questions have been raised about the ability of the wells and the existing water system to supply the fire fighting system. In the 1950s, a state-of-the-art system with a 100,000 gallon underground resevoir, underground lines, and fire hydrants was installed by the Theodore Roosevelt Association (TRA). The resevoir is supplied by the underground wells. The age of the system and its capacity to provide effective fire-fighting have caused the park management to look for an alternative solution. In 1991, the National Park Service paid half the cost (\$7,500.00) of a feasibility study to determine what the cost would be to connect SAHI and five surrounding communities to the water supply provided by the Town of Oyster Bay Water District.

## II. PRESENT RESOURCE STATUS, continued

### B. Natural Resources, continued

#### 4. Air Resources

Since SAHI does not maintain an air monitoring station on site, data on air quality, precipitation, temperature and natural events is not immediately available. It is safe to assume that air quality at the park has been declining because of the heavy population and the close proximity to New York City. There have been no indications that air quality is having a negative impact on the resources at SAHI. However, there is a possibility that acid rain over a long period of time will impact the historic structures and the natural resources.

## II. PRESENT RESOURCE STATUS, continued

### B. Natural Resources, continued

#### 5. Geologic Resources

The greatest concern about geologic resources at SAHI relates to the site drainage patterns. Construction on adjoining property has changed local drainage patterns and created a problem between the neighbor and the park. On the site, rain water from the visitors' parking lot and roadways drains into the old Hog Pond, a fresh water glacial pond. Overflow from the pond used to run into a small gully and run downhill towards the harbor. Presently, the runoff from the hog pond drains onto the adjacent property. Although the park has not interfered with the drainage patterns, the complaints of the property owner may result in measures being taken to divert this drainage.

A project statement to study this problem is included in Section III (C).



## II. PRESENT RESOURCE STATUS, continued

### B. Natural Resources, continued

#### 6. Aesthetic Resources

When Theodore Roosevelt built Sagamore Hill, he situated his house on the highest point on the property. Roosevelt could sit on the porch and watch the boats on Cold Spring Harbor or the sunset over Oyster Bay. The estate contained pastures, fields, gardens, and orchards. It was a working farm which produced much of its own food. Roosevelt, a avid naturalist, lead his family and friends on bird walks and nature walks. He taught his children to shoot on a rifle range located in his front yard. The property was isolated and undisturbed by neighbors or traffic. What neighbors there were lived on farms or on other country estates.

SAHI retains many of the qualities it had during the President's lifetime. It is an open, undeveloped space in the midst of Long Island's heavily populated communities. The park is no longer isolated from its neighbors, but its is still quiet and secluded. There are still gardens and orchards, pastures, woodlands, and a beach. The views of Oyster Bay and Cold Spring Harbor have been lost. The farms and estates have been replaced by residences and summer homes whose owners prefer privacy to wheat fields. Trees have grown up in the former farmlands and block the views of the water. SAHI does not have the resources to acquire the surrounding properties and cut back the trees. Also, the enabling legislation limits the park's size, which eliminates the expansion option.

SAHI is feeling the press of the late 20th century. The population and traffic on Cove Neck are growing as large properties are divided into smaller lots and new housing is built. There is a great deal of traffic and noise above the site from commercial and private aviation. The park is situated on the main approach path for planes landing at LaGuardia Airport. (In 1990, an Avianca airliner passed over the park before it ran out of fuel and crashed. The crash site was only a quarter mile from the TRH.) One of the neighbors has a landing pad for a private helicopter. Visitation to the park is growing each year, stressing the fabric of the site.

In 1991, a Cultural Landscape survey of SAHI was begun. This project, directed by the NAR Landscape Architect, will document the historic appearance of the landscape, evaluate the existing appearance, and make recommendations to improved and manage the grounds in the future. Obviously, the study cannot control or correct spaces and developments outside the park boundaries. It will enable park management to preserve and protect the aesthetic resources within the park.

## PROJECT STATEMENT SHEET

SAHI-N-012.000

PS Page: 0088

Year 3:

Year 4:

	=====	
Total:	0.00	0.0

-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Source	Act Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 1:	PKBASE-NR	PRO	20.00	0.0
Year 2:	PKBASE-NR	PRO	20.00	0.0
Year 3:	PKBASE-NR	PRO	20.00	0.0
Year 4:	PKBASE-NR	PRO	20.00	0.0
			=====	
		Total:	80.00	0.0

## (OPTIONAL) ALTERNATIVE ACTIONS/SOLUTIONS AND IMPACTS:

No Action: Failure to complete this project will endanger the natural resources at SAHI and will compromise the park's ability to offer quality education programs.

COMPLIANCE CODE(s): EA

EXPLANATION:

Proposal Date: 93

## PROJECT STATEMENT SHEET

SAHI-N-012.000

PS Page: 0087

PROJECT NUMBER: SAHI-N-012.000

TITLE: DEVELOP USE PLAN FOR NESA AREA

FUNDING STATUS: FUNDED: 0.00 UNFUNDED: 80.00

SERVICEWIDE ISSUES: N16 NEAR-PARK DEV N20 BASELINE DATA

CULTURAL RESOURCE TYPE CODE: N/A

10-238 PACKAGE NUMBER:

## PROBLEM STATEMENT:

SAHI has a 32-acre area which was designated a National Environmental Study Area (NPS) by the NPS in 1968. It includes oak and chestnut trees, a freshwater pond, salt marsh and creek, and a 900-foot beach front. A variety of birds, water fowl, and small mammals are found within the area. There is a mile and a quarter long trail, running from the Old Orchard Museum to the beach, which accesses the area. Currently, the NESA area is only used for nature walks conducted by the staff of the Theodore Roosevelt Bird Sanctuary.

The NESA area has tremendous potential as an education resource. The three distinct habitats and the range of plant, animal, bird, and invertebrate life contained in them offer a unique opportunity for environmental education. The area's status as a protected area and its proximity to the Oyster Bay Wildlife Refuge illustrates Theodore Roosevelt's interest in conservation and his part in the early conservation movement. Because of this resource, SAHI can interpret environmental issues in both a historical and a "hands-on" context.

Presently, the SAHI staff does not have the scientific or resource management expertise to develop a use plan. This project will have to be conducted by the NAR Science Office.

## DESCRIPTION OF RECOMMENDED PROJECT OR ACTIVITY:

Develop a use plan for the NESA area, including recommendations for environmental education programs. Increase SAHI ONPS funding to support these programs.

## BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDING-----

Source	Act	Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
--------	-----	------	------------------	------

Year 1:

Year 2:

PROJECT STATEMENT SHEET

SAHI-N-011.000  
PS Page: 0086

Year 2:

Year 3:

Year 4:

	=====	
Total:	25.00	0.0

(OPTIONAL) ALTERNATIVE ACTIONS/SOLUTIONS AND IMPACTS:

No Action: Failure to complete this project will compromise  
SAHI's ability to properly manage its natural resources.

COMPLIANCE CODE(s): EA

EXPLANATION:

Proposal Date: 94

## PROJECT STATEMENT SHEET

SAHI-N-011.000

PS Page: 0085

PROJECT NUMBER: SAHI-N-011.000

TITLE: DEVELOP A MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR NATURAL RESOURCES

FUNDING STATUS: FUNDED: 0.00 UNFUNDED: 25.00

SERVICEWIDE ISSUES: N20 BASELINE DATA N16 NEAR-PARK DEV

CULTURAL RESOURCE TYPE CODE: N/A

10-238 PACKAGE NUMBER:

## PROBLEM STATEMENT:

SAHI does not have a plan to manage the natural resources found in the park. The lack of a resources management plan threatens the resources by making them vulnerable to well-meaning, but inappropriate actions. Presently, the SAHI staff does not have the scientific background or resource management experience needed to develop such a plan independently. (Project statement SAHI-N-010 address this problem). SAHI needs the assistance of the NAR Science Office to evaluate the resources and develop an appropriate management plan.

## DESCRIPTION OF RECOMMENDED PROJECT OR ACTIVITY:

Develop and implement a comprehensive plan for managing the natural resources at SAHI. The plan should be based on information gathered in the formal inventories and evaluations proposed in project statements SAHI-N-001, -005, and -006. This plan should be developed by the NAR Science Office.

## BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Act Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs	
Year 1:				
Year 2:				
Year 3:				
Year 4:				
Total:		0.00	0.0	

-----UNFUNDED-----				
Source	Act Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs	
Year 1:	RG-RM-NAT PRO	25.00	0.0	

Proposal Date: 94



## PROJECT STATEMENT SHEET

SAHI-N-010.000

PS Page: 0084

-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Source	Act Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 1:	PKBASE-NR	PRO	35.00	1.0
Year 2:	PKBASE-NR	PRO	35.00	0.0
Year 3:	PKBASE-NR	PRO	40.00	0.0
Year 4:	PKBASE-NR	PRO	40.00	0.0
Total:			150.00	1.0

## (OPTIONAL) ALTERNATIVE ACTIONS/SOLUTIONS AND IMPACTS:

No Action: Failure to fund this position would continue to limit SAHI's ability to manage and interpret its natural resources.

COMPLIANCE CODE(s):

EXPLANATION:

Proposal Date: 94

## PROJECT STATEMENT SHEET

SAHI-N-010.000

PS Page: 0083

PROJECT NUMBER: SAHI-N-010.000

TITLE: HIRE A NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SPECIALIST

FUNDING STATUS: FUNDED: 0.00 UNFUNDED: 150.00

SERVICEWIDE ISSUES: C24 INSUFF STAFF

CULTURAL RESOURCE TYPE CODE: N/A

10-238 PACKAGE NUMBER:

## PROBLEM STATEMENT:

SAHI needs a Natural Resource Management Specialist to monitor is natural resources, develop appropriate management plans, and develop a use/interperative plan for the National Enviromental Study Area. This position would provide the professional scientific expertise which is presently missing from the staff. The FTE would design and oversee monitoring programs, develop interperative and outreach programs, present enviromental education programs, and serve a liaison between SAHI and local citizens groups including the Theodore Roosevelt Bird Sanctuary, the Sierra Club, the Boy Scouts, and the Audubon Society.

## DESCRIPTION OF RECOMMENDED PROJECT OR ACTIVITY:

Increase SAHI ONPS funding and FTE to support the hiring of a Natural Resource Mangement Specialist.

There are several ways to fill this position. First, SAHI could hire a Resource Management Specialist to work full-time at the site. Secondly, the position could be shared by SAHI and either Fire Island National Seashore or Gateway National Recreation Area, at a reduced cost to each site. This "job-sharing" has been done before in the North Atlantic Region.

## BUDGET AND FTEs:

	Source	Act Type	FUNDED Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 1:				
Year 2:				
Year 3:				
Year 4:				
Total:			0.00	0.0

Proposal Date: 94

PROJECT STATEMENT SHEET

SAHI-N-009.000

PS Page: 0082

Year 2:

Year 3:

Year 4:

	=====	
Total:	25.00	0.0

(OPTIONAL) ALTERNATIVE ACTIONS/SOLUTIONS AND IMPACTS:

No Action: Failure to study this problem could result in poor relationship with neighboring landowner.

COMPLIANCE CODE(s): EA

EXPLANATION:

Proposal Date: 94

## PROJECT STATEMENT SHEET

SAHI-N-009.000

PS Page: 0081

PROJECT NUMBER: SAHI-N-009.000

TITLE: EVALUATE SITE DRAINAGE

FUNDING STATUS: FUNDED: 0.00 UNFUNDED: 25.00

SERVICEWIDE ISSUES: N20 BASELINE DATA

CULTURAL RESOURCE TYPE CODE: N/A

10-238 PACKAGE NUMBER:

## PROBLEM STATEMENT:

Construction of adjoining properties has resulted in a change in traditional drainage patterns on SAHI property. In the past, rainwater and spring run-off collected at the bottom of the parking lot, ran through several ditches to the old hog pond, and through a stream to Cold Spring Harbor. Changes in the adjoining properties have compromised the "escape valve" of the stream which leads to the harbor. If water builds up, the Hog Pond floods on to the adjoining property. Although SAHI has not interfered with the drainage patterns, this problem is a source of potential bad relationships with neighboring landowners.

## DESCRIPTION OF RECOMMENDED PROJECT OR ACTIVITY:

Evaluate the site drainage patterns to identify problem areas and possible changes to the drainage system to redirect the run-off without compromising the historic property.

## BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
	Source	Act Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 1:				
Year 2:				
Year 3:				
Year 4:				
			=====	
		Total:	0.00	0.0
-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Source	Act Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 1:	RG-RM-NAT	MON	25.00	0.0

Proposal Date: 93

PROJECT STATEMENT SHEET

SAHI-N-006.000

PS Page: 0076

Year 2:

Year 3:

Year 4:

	=====	
Total:	25.00	0.0

(OPTIONAL) ALTERNATIVE ACTIONS/SOLUTIONS AND IMPACTS:

No Action: Failure to complete this project will endanger the invertebrate populations in the park because of the continuing lack of baseline information and the inability to develop a responsible management plan.

COMPLIANCE CODE(s): EA

EXPLANATION:

Proposal Date: 93



## PROJECT STATEMENT SHEET

SAHI-N-006.000

PS Page: 0075

PROJECT NUMBER: SAHI-N-006.000

TITLE: INVENTORY &amp; MAP INVERTEBRATES

FUNDING STATUS: FUNDED: 0.00 UNFUNDED: 25.00

SERVICEWIDE ISSUES: N20 BASELINE DATA N16 NEAR-PARK DEV

CULTURAL RESOURCE TYPE CODE: N/A

10-238 PACKAGE NUMBER:

## PROBLEM STATEMENT:

SAHI has very little baseline information about invertebrates present in the park. A formal inventory and mapping of invertebrates and their habitats is needed. Species lists should be compiled. A monitoring program should be established and copies of all information and reports maintained in the park. SAHI will use the information to develop a plan to manage these resources.

SAHI does not have any staff qualified to undertake this project. The NAR Science Office should take the initiative to organize and conduct this study. The project could be conducted by NPS staff or by local individuals/organizations on contract to the NAR Science Office.

## DESCRIPTION OF RECOMMENDED PROJECT OR ACTIVITY:

Inventory and map invertebrate populations.

## BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Act	Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 1:				
Year 2:				
Year 3:				
Year 4:				
Total:			0.00	0.0

-----UNFUNDED-----				
Source	Act	Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 1:	RG-NS-RES	MON	25.00	0.0

Proposal Date: 93

# PROJECT STATEMENT SHEET

SAHI-N-005.000

PS Page: 0074

Year 1:	RG-NS-RES MON	25.00	0.0
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Year 2:

Year 3:

Year 4:

	=====	
Total:	25.00	0.0

## (OPTIONAL) ALTERNATIVE ACTIONS/SOLUTIONS AND IMPACTS:

No Actions: Failure to complete this project would endanger the animal and bird species at SAHI because of the continuing lack of information about the resources and the inability to develop a responsible management plan.

COMPLIANCE CODE(s): EA

EXPLANATION:

Proposal Date: 93

## PROJECT STATEMENT SHEET

SAHI-N-005.000

PS Page: 0073

PROJECT NUMBER: SAHI-N-005.000

TITLE: INVENTORY &amp; MAP ANIMALS AND HABITATS

FUNDING STATUS: FUNDED: 0.00 UNFUNDED: 25.00

SERVICEWIDE ISSUES: N20 BASELINE DATA N16 NEAR-PARK DEV

CULTURAL RESOURCE TYPE CODE: N/A

10-238 PACKAGE NUMBER:

## PROBLEM STATEMENT:

SAHI has little baseline information about animal species and birds present in the park. A formal inventory and mapping of all animals, birds, and habitats needs to be done. The existing species lists need to be evaluated and updated. A monitoring program should be established and copies of all information and reports maintained in the park. SAHI will use the information to develop a plan to manage these resources.

SAHI does not have staff qualified to undertake this project. The NAR Science Office should take the initiative to organize and conduct this study. The project could be conducted by NPS staff or by local individuals/organizations on contract to the NAR Science Office.

## DESCRIPTION OF RECOMMENDED PROJECT OR ACTIVITY:

Inventory and map animal species and bird populations. Determine whether it is appropriate to conduct one inventory or to conduct separate projects.

## BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----				
Source	Act	Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 1:				
Year 2:				
Year 3:				
Year 4:				
Total:			0.00	0.0

-----UNFUNDED-----				
Source	Act	Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs

## PROJECT STATEMENT SHEET

SAHI-N-004.000

PS Page: 0072

-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Source	Act Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 1:	PKBASE-NR	MIT	20.00	0.7
Year 2:	PKBASE-NR	MIT	20.00	0.0
Year 3:	PKBASE-NR	MIT	20.00	0.0
Year 4:	PKBASE-NR	MIT	20.00	0.0
Total:			80.00	0.7

## (OPTIONAL) ALTERNATIVE ACTIONS/SOLUTIONS AND IMPACTS:

No action: Failure to rehabilitate the trail will cause SAHI to restrict access to the NESA area and to cancel the nature walks and programs which take place there.

COMPLIANCE CODE(s): EA

EXPLANATION:

Proposal Date: 93

## PROJECT STATEMENT SHEET

SAHI-N-004.000

PS Page: 0071

PROJECT NUMBER: SAHI-N-004.000

TITLE: REHABILITATE NATURE TRAIL

FUNDING STATUS: FUNDED: 0.00 UNFUNDED: 80.00

SERVICEWIDE ISSUES: N22 VIS USE-DEV ZN N05 NON-NAT PLANTS

CULTURAL RESOURCE TYPE CODE: N/A

10-238 PACKAGE NUMBER:

## PROBLEM STATEMENT:

SAHI has a 32-acre area which was designated a National Environmental Study Area (NESA) in the late 1960s. This area includes woodlands, a freshwater pond, a salt marsh and creek, and about 900 feet of beach. A variety of birds, water fowl, and small mammals, including horned owls, egrets, and raccoons live in the area. A mile and a quarter long trail runs through the area from behind the Old Orchard Museum to the beach. The trail is used for guided nature walks by the staff from the Theodore Roosevelt Bird Sanctuary. Presently, the trail is overgrown by poison ivy and other vegetation, and has been worn down by use and water run-off. The extra vegetation is a threat to visitors because it harbors ticks which may carry Lyme Disease.

## DESCRIPTION OF RECOMMENDED PROJECT OR ACTIVITY:

Rehabilitate the trail by replacing trading, repairing and adding water bars, and clearing encroaching undergrowth. Due to the tick threat, the undergrowth should be cut back 16-20 inches on both sides of the trail. The cost estimate includes the purchase of equipment and the hiring of two seasonal workers.

## BUDGET AND FTEs:

	Source	Act Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 1:				
Year 2:				
Year 3:				
Year 4:				
Total:			0.00	0.0

Proposal Date: 93

## PROJECT STATEMENT SHEET

SAHI-N-003.000

PS Page: 0070

=====  
Total: 0.00 0.0

-----UNFUNDED-----  
Source Act Type Budget (\$1000s) FTEs  
Year 1: PKBASE-NR MIT 15.00 0.6  
Year 2: PKBASE-NR MIT 15.00 0.0  
Year 3: PKBASE-NR MIT 15.00 0.0  
Year 4: PKBASE-NR MIT 15.00 0.0  
=====  
Total: 60.00 0.6

## (OPTIONAL) ALTERNATIVE ACTIONS/SOLUTIONS AND IMPACTS:

No Action: Failure to complete this project endangers the cultural and natural resources at SAHI by allowing fire fuel to continue and to increase in the areas around the historic structures, quarters, and public use areas.

COMPLIANCE CODE(s): EA

EXPLANATION:

Proposal Date: 93



## PROJECT STATEMENT SHEET

SAHI-N-002.000

PS Page: 0068

Year 4:

Total:	=====	
	0.00	0.0

-----UNFUNDED-----				
	Source	Act Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 1:	PKBASE-NR	MIT	15.00	0.7
Year 2:	PKBASE-NR	MIT	15.00	0.0
Year 3:	PKBASE-NR	MIT	15.00	0.0
Year 4:	PKBASE-NR	MIT	15.00	0.0
			=====	
		Total:	60.00	0.7

## (OPTIONAL) ALTERNATIVE ACTIONS/SOLUTIONS AND IMPACTS:

No Action: Failure to carry out this project would endanger native trees and plants by continuing the unchecked spread of non-native vegetation.

COMPLIANCE CODE(s): EA

EXPLANATION:

Proposal Date: 93

## PROJECT STATEMENT SHEET

SAHI-N-002.000

PS Page: 0067

PROJECT NUMBER: SAHI-N-002.000

TITLE: CONTROL NON-NATIVE PLANTS

FUNDING STATUS: FUNDED: 0.00 UNFUNDED: 60.00

SERVICEWIDE ISSUES: N05 NON-NAT PLANTS N08 CULT LANDSCAPE

CULTURAL RESOURCE TYPE CODE: N/A

10-238 PACKAGE NUMBER:

## PROBLEM STATEMENT:

After Sagamore Hill was completed in 1885, the Roosevelt family planted trees, flower and vegetable gardens, and ornamental plants as part of the landscaping of the site. When Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. built the "Old Orchard" house in 1937, it was landscaped with roses, wisteria, english ivy, and other ornamental plants. Over time, these domestic, non-native plants have spread from the yards and gardens into the surrounding orchards, fields, and woodlands.

Some of these non-native plants have simply added to the tangle of undergrowth in the park. Others are endangering the survival of the native trees and shrubs. In several areas, oak and chestnut trees have been completely draped in wisteria or ivy. In the NESA trail area, roses which were once domesticated have reverted to their wild roots and are crowding out native shrubs. These have been at least two endangered plants (Mountain Mint and Mitchell's Sedge) identified on Cove Neck. The continued spread of non-native plants could threaten these endangered species in addition to the native plants known to be on the site.

## DESCRIPTION OF RECOMMENDED PROJECT OR ACTIVITY:

Control non-native plants by instituting a regular maintenance program to clear them out of orchards, fields, and woodlands, and to keep them cut back. The \$15,000.00 cost estimate includes the purchase of equipment and the hiring of two seasonal workers to do the work.

## BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----			
Source	Act Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs

Year 1:

Year 2:

Year 3:

## PROJECT STATEMENT SHEET

SAHI-N-001.000

PS Page: 0066

Year 1:	RG-NS-RES MON	25.00	0.0
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Year 2:			
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Year 3:			
---------	--	--	--

Year 4:			
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Total:	=====		
	25.00	0.0	

## (OPTIONAL) ALTERNATIVE ACTIONS/SOLUTIONS AND IMPACTS:

No Action: Failure to complete this project would endanger the vegetation resources at SAHI because of a continued lack of baseline information and the inability to develop a responsible management program for those resources.

COMPLIANCE CODE(s): EA

EXPLANATION:

Proposal Date: 93

## PROJECT STATEMENT SHEET

SAHI-N-001.000

PS Page: 0065

PROJECT NUMBER: SAHI-N-001.000

TITLE: INVENTORY AND MAP PARK VEGETATION

FUNDING STATUS: FUNDED: 0.00 UNFUNDED: 25.00

SERVICEWIDE ISSUES: N20 BASELINE DATA N16 NEAR-PARK DEV

CULTURAL RESOURCE TYPE CODE: N/A

10-238 PACKAGE NUMBER:

## PROBLEM STATEMENT:

SAHI has very little baseline information about vegetation present in the park. A formal inventory and mapping of vegetation needs to be done. The existing species lists needs to be evaluated and updated. Additional lists, which include all types of vegetation in all parts of the park, need to be completed. A monitoring program should be established and copies of all information and reports maintained in the park. SAHI will use the information to develop a management plan for vegetation.

SAHI does not have any staff qualified to undertake this project.

The NAR Science Office should take the initiative to organize and conduct this study. The project could be conducted by NPS staff or by local individuals on a contract from the NAR Science Office.

## DESCRIPTION OF RECOMMENDED PROJECT OR ACTIVITY:

Inventory and map park vegetation.

## BUDGET AND FTEs:

-----FUNDED-----			
Source	Act Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 1:			
Year 2:			
Year 3:			
Year 4:			
Total:		0.00	0.0

-----UNFUNDED-----			
Source	Act Type	Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs

PROJECT STATEMENT SHEET

SAHI-C-032.000

PS Page: 0064

Total: 45.00 0.0

-----UNFUNDED-----  
 Source Act Type Budget (\$1000s) FTEs

Year 1:

Year 2:

Year 3:

Year 4:

=====  
 Total: 0.00 0.0

(OPTIONAL) ALTERNATIVE ACTIONS/SOLUTIONS AND IMPACTS: N/A

COMPLIANCE CODE(s):

EXPLANATION:

Proposal Date: 93

## PROJECT STATEMENT SHEET

SAHI-C-032.000

PS Page: 0063

PROJECT NUMBER: SAHI-C-032.000

TITLE: CONDUCT CULTURAL LANDSCAPE STUDY

FUNDING STATUS: FUNDED: 45.00 UNFUNDED: 0.00

SERVICEWIDE ISSUES: C11 CULT LAND REPT

CULTURAL RESOURCE TYPE CODE: CULL

10-238 PACKAGE NUMBER:

## PROBLEM STATEMENT:

SAHI consists of approximately 90 acres of property. 32-acres have been preserved as a National Environmental Study Area and is managed as a natural area. During Theodore Roosevelt's lifetime, the remaining 58 acres contained yards and flower gardens, pastures for livestock, orchards and vegetable gardens, a hog pond, a stable and lodge complex, barns and other buildings, a shooting range and two tennis courts. Several of these areas There is presently no effort to present the landscape at SAHI in a historic context. There is no information on how to restore the historic landscape. The Maintenance staff has no plans or guidelines to explain how to manage the property.

In 1991, the Regional Horticulturalist organized a study of the SAHI cultural landscape. Begun in 1992, the study is being conducted by graduate horticulture students from SUNY-Syracuse and will be completed in 1994. The study will include documentation of the historic landscape, a discussion of its current condition, and recommendations for the restoration and management of the landscape.

## DESCRIPTION OF RECOMMENDED PROJECT OR ACTIVITY:

Continue the Cultural Landscape Study.

## BUDGET AND FTEs:

	Source	Act Type	FUNDED Budget (\$1000s)	FTEs
Year 1:	REG-OTHER	MON	15.00	0.0
Year 2:	REG-OTHER	MON	15.00	0.0
Year 3:	REG-OTHER	MON	15.00	0.0
Year 4:				

=====

Proposal Date: 93



PROJECT STATEMENT SHEET

SAHI-C-001.000

PS Page: 0002

Year 3:

Year 4:

	=====	
Total:	25.00	0.7

(OPTIONAL) ALTERNATIVE ACTIONS/SOLUTIONS AND IMPACTS:

No Action: Failure to complete this project will compromise  
SAHI's ability to protect its integrity and prevent encroachment.

COMPLIANCE CODE(s):

EXPLANATION:

Proposal Date: 93

PROJECT STATEMENT #: SAHI-C-001

PROJECT TITLE: RESURVEY AND REMARK SITE BOUNDARIES

SYSTEMWIDE ISSUES:

C22 (Threats to Cultural Landscapes and Viewsheds From Beyond  
Park Boundaries)

STATEMENT OF PROBLEM: Due to the acquisition of several small tracts of land by Sagamore Hill NHS, boundary markers are not uniform around the property. In some cases, markers are obscured or non-existent and the line between the park and the surrounding properties is unclear. Residential growth is increasing on Cove Neck as large estates are being broken into smaller housing lots. The boundaries between these new sites and Sagamore Hill needs to be clearly visible to prevent encroachment on to the site and to protect the resources. The \$20,000.00 cost estimate includes the cost of the survey, purchase of equipment and the hiring of 2 seasonal workers work on this project.

DESCRIPTION OF RECOMMENDED PROJECT OR ACTIVITY: Resurvey and remark the boundaries of Sagamore Hill NHS. Cut undergrowth so that the boundary can be easily patrolled and the markers are clearly visible.

COST ESTIMATE: <sup>25,000.00</sup>  
~~\$20,000.00~~

PROJECT STATUS: Unfunded

COMPLIANCE: None

Sagamore Hill National Historic Site  
1993 RMP Project Statements

Natural Resources --

- SAHI-N-001 -- Inventory & Map Park Vegetation
- SAHI-N-002 -- Control Non-native Plants
- SAHI-N-003 -- Manage Fire Hazards
- SAHI-N-004 -- Rehabilitate Nature Trail
- SAHI-N-005 -- Inventory & Map Animals & Habitats
- SAHI-N-006 -- Inventory & Map Invertebrates
- SAHI-N-007 -- Design & Install New Water System
- SAHI-N-008 -- Remove & Replace Underground Tanks
- SAHI-N-009 -- Evaluate Site Drainage
- SAHI-N-010 -- Hire a Natural Resources Management Specialist
- SAHI-N-011 -- Develop a Management Plan for Natural Resources
- SAHI-N-012 -- Develop a Use Plan for NESA Area
- SAHI-N-013 -- Remove Hazardous Trees
- SAHI-N-014 -- Repair NESA Train Bridge

Cultural Resources --

- SAHI-C-001 -- Resurvey & Remark Park Boundary
- SAHI-C-002 -- Rehab. Sewage Lines, Septic Tanks, and Leech Fields
- SAHI-C-003 -- Rehabilitate Walks, Stoops, & Public Use Areas
- SAHI-C-004 -- Rehabilitate Split-Rail Fences
- SAHI-C-005 -- Develop New Site Brochure
- SAHI-C-006 -- Convert Concessions Building to Visitors Center
- SAHI-C-007 -- Upgrade Outside Security Lighting
- SAHI-C-008 -- Construct Maintenance Facility
- SAHI-C-009 -- Reconstruct Stable & Lodge
- SAHI-C-010 -- Repair Slate Roof at OOM
- SAHI-C-011 -- Install Ultraviolet Filters
- SAHI-C-012 -- Upgrade Electrical Systems in all Structures
- SAHI-C-013 -- Evaluate Structural Integrity of TRH
- SAHI-C-014 -- Evaluate Climate Control Systems at TRH
- SAHI-C-015 -- Evaluate TRH Sprinkler System
- SAHI-C-016 -- Access Need for Fire Suppression System at TRH
- SAHI-C-017 -- Repair & Paint TRH Exterior
- SAHI-C-018 -- Analyse Finishes in Seven Rooms at TRH
- SAHI-C-019 -- Install Historic Finishes in Seven Rooms at TRH
- SAHI-C-020 -- Upgrade Interior Lighting at TRH
- SAHI-C-021 -- Install Emergency Generator
- SAHI-C-022 -- Complete Historic Structures Report
- SAHI-C-023 -- Provide Access to TRH & OOM
- SAHI-C-024 -- Upgrade Museum Services Staff
- SAHI-C-025 -- Upgrade Collections Records
- SAHI-C-026 -- Eliminate ANCS Backlog
- SAHI-C-027 -- Upgrade Artifact Storage
- SAHI-C-028 -- Catalog and Rehouse Photograph Collection
- SAHI-C-029 -- Organize Archival Collections
- SAHI-C-030 -- Install Artifact Storage Space in OOM Attic
- SAHI-C-031 -- Survey Archaeological Sites
- SAHI-C-032 -- Conduct Cultural Landscape Study